

A DEDICATION!

(From "The Green Room.")

Another year has passed away,
And fate has found your friends united
To tell you stories of the day
Before the Christmas fire is lighted.
We've travelled far, in many lands,
Midst rain and roses, heat and health,
But hold us out your kindly hands,
And let us settle down together!

Take us away to some snug nook,
Tuck'd underneath your arm, my lady!
Let frostlight fall upon our book,
Or autumn rays in gardens shady.
When reading here of youth and age,
The heart that beats the love that misses,
Let fall one tear upon the page,
To cover it with secret kisses.

We only want your sympathies
In tales of love, despair, disaster,
We'd bring the tear mists to your eyes,
And made your hearts beat somewhat faster.

Make us companions as you roam,
And then our mysteries unravel;
Leave us in peaceful ease at home,
Or take us with you when you travel.

We love to beg, when Christmas comes,
The time of fancy and of fable!
So ask us—will you?—to your homes,
And make us welcome at your table.
The stage's glow like life departs,
Though of the world it is the centre;
Give us welcome from your hearts,
For that's the Green Room we would enter.

C. S.

London, October, 1880.

THE NORDENSKIÖLD EXPEDITION.

HOW THEY SPENT THE WINTER.

The following extract from the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* of Nov. 19, 1879, concerning the Swedish Arctic Expedition under Professor Nordenskiöld, has been translated for these columns:—

The Sunday of the 29th September, 1879, will become a day of very great importance to us. That day marks the end of our navigation during the year 1879, and that fact is principally due to the sudden change in the weather which took place at that time. The temperature of the atmosphere, had on the previous days been changeable, not very much, about $+10^{\circ}$. We had, therefore, no reason to suppose that we should be suddenly frozen in yet.

The day of the 29th September caused us to abandon our hopes of continuing our voyage during this autumn, the temperature fell now definitely below zero.

In consequence of the low temperature some new ice commenced to form about 2 inches thick between the old drifting ice floes, which were lying packed together and impassable as far as we could see, and that of course made the navigation more difficult.

Palander made the *Vega* fast to some ground ice which lay in 5 fathoms of water and about 5,000 feet from the nearest land. Some of us believed that we should soon get out, but really there were very few.

The thickness of the new ice increased steadily and surely, because no heavy winds broke it up again. On the 1st of October, it was already three inches thick, and a few days afterwards we could walk on shore without any great risk of falling through the different places where the new and weaker ice had formed.

On the 4th of October, we had our last botanical and zoological excursion on shore, because after that time the ground was frozen hard and covered with a slight fall of snow. We had still during the first days opportunities of having the pleasure of seeing some few migratory birds late in their passage (ducks lying in open holes in the ice out at sea and some stipes in the holes in the fresh water lagoons), but they went away very soon to more hospitable shores, and from that time we did not see during the whole winter any other birds except ptarmigan, about ten rocks and as many sea-gulls which lived on the shore nearest to the neighbourhood of the tents of the *Ischuktsches*. The views all round did not express anything else than that often mentioned but very simple and well-understood monotonous Arctic scenery.

In the middle of October, we could see during a few days, a regular sky covered with rain clouds, (*vetterskimmel* lit. rain sky) in the N.E., which of course gave us hope of a possible quick release, but the following days continually increasing cold, down even to -20° below zero, and the thickness of the new ice very soon took away our hopes. The month of October with the comparatively light gold and storms, not really worth mentioning, formed a passable and not too sudden change to what we were expecting, the long winter which became both extremely cold and stormy, but nevertheless nothing unbearable. Snow-storms and cold did not prevent us from taking our walks between the ship and shore, which were in the beginning taken every day by all of us at certain fixed hours for exercise. We could also at the beginning pass our time in or enjoy skating and playing *gippt spel* (a Swedish game), but when the snow once began falling, it did so incessantly and soon obliged us to give up this pleasure which every one was very fond of.

The month of November made its appearance with violent northerly winds, which made the new fallen snow ascend like a whirl wind which chased relentlessly the snow crystals over the smooth ice; sometimes with the speed of 30 English miles per hour. The temperature of the atmosphere was at the same time not particularly low, not lower than -17° , &c. In consequence of this we could not for many days communicate with the shore, where we had already commenced a work which was far from being finished; we should have been obliged, even with a compass in our hands, to run the risk of losing our way, because our nearest point was covered with a constant white misty veil through which it was impossible to see even a distance of 100 feet—therefore we had a good opportunity of learning a new mode of living—that is, of accustoming ourselves (seen from outside) to a very monotonous life and with very little change, and in a very limited space.

The winter had arrived in earnest, but we had prepared for a long time to receive him with due honour. The ship was moored to the ground ice, three strong cables which, according to every human calculation, could not by the most violent storms and even not by the strongest pressure of the ice, change her position. The topmasts and topgallants had been taken down and the yards slung to give the least opportunity to the wind, and Palander had already commenced to prepare the *tween deck* as a working room for the crew during the winter; from the quarter-deck right over to the bows they spread an awning which kept out the snow splendidly and which covered a certain large space which during the short days was a very dark walk. Concerning the warming, lighting and other comforts inside the ship, in the fore-cabin, work-rooms, gun-room, and cabins, Palander had arranged everything in with such foresight as conduced to our comfort so well that nothing more could be desired. Our extra winter clothing was already distributed, such as thick gloves, canvas coats, rubber rugs, and canvas boots, and many of us had already really tried one or other of these different articles of dress. We were, therefore, as before mentioned, well prepared to meet the winter half way.

It was originally our intention to erect an observatory for magnetical and meteorological observations on the ice, in the neighbourhood of the ship, but as we were under the impression that the ice would close in and crush the ship and also change her position, during the winter time, we found it necessary to establish our observatory on shore.

The violent storms of the 1st November days gave us new proofs of our fears of the future movement of the ice, because when after these stormy days, we recommenced our communications with the shore, we had a splendid opportunity of studying the consequences of the storms, increasing round our barrier of ground ice, which was stranded about 700 paces from the *Vega's* wintering place. The newly-formed ice was in greater or smaller cubes crushed up to about 30 feet high, and the surroundings had something of the appearance of a demolished fortress: curious to say this was the only time, we felt any perceptible changes in the ground ice during the winter, because, excepting some trifling cracking in the newly-formed ice by the sudden change on the temperature, our surroundings during all the time before us, so to say remained in a state of passive inactivity.

This of course was naturally of great advantage to our ship, which under such circumstances was as well sheltered as in the best dock.

At the end of November our magnetical observatory was finished; it was built of ice cubes which were swum from the new-formed sea ice from its closer proximity to the shore. It took a long time building because it was interrupted from time to time by snow storms, and in fact by very bad weather. The interior, which was nearly finished, was very simple but sufficient for the purpose for which it was built. In each of three corners, a magnetical instrument was placed, in the middle of the floor (which consisted of hard frozen sand) a small table which supported three indicators screwed fast like scales, six candles in the primitive wooden candlesticks, some books and newspapers, and two memorandum-books, and from the ceiling was suspended, a continually burning lamp; at two sides of the room an india-rubber-air-bed with a hay pillow on which you could lie down, a few blankets and a sack made of the skin of the reindeer into which you could get when the cold was too intense, finally on the floor under the table some coffee and sugar, and in the fourth and last corner of the room, a small stove for the purpose of making coffee in case of need, that was the whole arrangement of the interior. There was a small passage of four to five feet wide on one side in which was a door which gave access to the room; the length of the passage was four paces from there, to the side of the table was two paces; in one word, the place where we had to walk was not longer than six paces.

On the 27th of November commenced our magnetical and meteorological observations in the ice-house, which were continued without interruption hour by hour till the 1st April. From the 10th January till the 10th April, the meteorological observations continued to be taken every five minutes for 48 hours on the 1st and 15th of the month. The usual time observations were divided into watches of six hours each, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Hovgaard, Kjellman, Bore, Nordquist, Strubberg, Nordenskiöld, Palander, Brusewitz, Alonquist, Nordstrom, and Lundgren, and in case of some of these gentlemen not being able to assist, Capt. Nilsson or the Engineer Pettersson.

When we on the 1st April finished our observations in the ice-house the net amount of observations was 42,340; that was the result of four months magnetical and meteorological observations.

Our daily walk to and from the ice-house was carried out with very great difficulty. During nearly the whole winter a compact mist of fine ice crystals covered the ice, which on most of the days made it impossible to distinguish the ship from the ice-house, and still more impossible of course to distinguish the ice-house from the ship, which was the same bright color as the snow; very often there were snow storms which made the walk more difficult in a greater degree. To find one's way under such circumstances without a guide would have been a mere impossibility. Before the regular communication with the ice-house commenced it was necessary to mark the way we had to go by some cubes of ice, 117 in number, which were placed the same distance from each other between the ship and the ice-house, and tied together on each side by a strong rope.

This rope, the colour of which was a contrast to the white snow, was a guide to us on our nightly wanderings to and from the house. With all these precautions it was still very difficult to find the way during the night when the snow-storms were very fierce. I remarked

during the night that generally it was nearly impossible to distinguish the dark colour of the rope at a greater distance than from 32 to 40 paces. If you diverged in the slightest degree from the regular pathway you did it with a great risk of not recovering it again, as a compass was of no use whatever in the thick blinding darkness. I tried a few times in the night to leave go the rope and take a nearer way, which I had gone tons of times before during the day, but I had to suffer for my temerity in walking for quarters of hours in all possible and impossible directions before I could find the proper road.

One thinks that the cold is the greatest plague of the Arctic regions, but I don't believe that many Arctic travellers are of the same opinion. Against the cold alone you can preserve yourself by warmth and suitable dress. We had many times 40 degrees of cold and over; the highest cold we had was 46 degrees Celsius, but that was not insupportable. Generally as high a degree of cold as 40 degrees and over is combined with calm, and when there is calm it is not so very biting to be out a long time in the open air; the warm clothing and necessary exercise neutralize the effect of the cold, only the face, which must be uncovered in order to see and breathe, runs the risk of being frost-bitten, after a certain time, but you soon learn how to resist that danger. But what you cannot under any circumstances learn to resist is cold, snow and storm combined together; these three things form what you call a snow storm, in a lower degree you call it a snow whirlwind or a whirlwind of snow. We had an opportunity of making a long and uninterrupted acquaintance with the snow whirlwind during the whole winter.

The snow-storms commenced with us early in the beginning of October, and we expected that they would cease in the spring, but they continued far into May. One asks with reason how it is possible that the *Ischuktsches*, Esquimaux and other people can live such a poor miserable life in such an inhospitable climate. At the beginning we took all the necessary precautions during our night by walks, because we were prepared to meet at any moment a Polar bear or some hungry wolves.

We had seen traces of bears on the ice already early in October, and the *Ischuktsches* told us that the wolves sometimes came down the coast and out on the ice. We were therefore always armed with the Remington rifle or revolver and some spare cartridges in our pocket. We had never any serious meeting with them. We didn't see during our ten months long wintering a single bear.

Only one time it happened that during one of our night walks we met a wolf, but the danger was not greater than one of our dogs being bitten in the ears. That was in the beginning of February that that happened, and we did not believe the whole wolf's story, because we imagined that the so-called wolf was nothing more than a hungry *Ischuktsche's* dog which was looking about for something to eat. But having explored the place the next day there was no mistake. It is therefore possible, although it appears very incredible, that you can pass the whole winter in the Arctic regions without seeing a single bear.

"THE NEIGHBOUR'S BARN."
BY HENRY IRVING.

At the present time, when the progress of realism is marking an epoch in stage management, a little special attention may not inopportunistly be given to the humanitarian branch of stage realism—that of food. The old days of pasteboard pie and wooden chickens are gone from good theatres—let us hope, for ever. The real "veal and ham" in the interesting reproduction of "Dut" at the Folly, was quite a success, and brought the dinner-hour instincts of all present to the aid of histrionic effect. I was much struck, not long since, by the thoughtful consideration manifested by a charming young lady in a successful opera bouffe, who took care that the vast amount of real bread, which she had cut so gracefully, was ultimately distributed to that portion of the French army in the rear, who seemed to have been hitherto inadequately supplied with rations, and to whom the supply addition to their present emolument may have been of some little service.

When, a year ago, we produced at the Lyceum, as a first piece, the old Scotch drama of "Cranford-Brig," the various members of the company playing in the piece had full choice of where-withal to wash down their "head and hair"—(of which, by the way, over a hundred were consumed during the run)—and the miller's supper became a nightly jollity, except, perhaps, to the Scotch nobility and the king's hussars, men, who, with watery mouths and eager eyes, crowded the wings, forbidden by the irony of dramatic effect to enter upon the scene until the supper had been cleared away.

This piece reminded me of an incident, which came under my eye, of an accident of a large provincial theatre, in which I was a stock actor. I took an engagement at a small town, thereupon one of the most thriving spots of the North. The salary was little; the parts were long, and there was not much opportunity for gaining renown. However, it was better than remaining idle, as, at the worst, the amount of debt to be accumulated was minimised. The manager was not a bad fellow, and having been a good actor in his time, was only too glad to be surrounded by a class of actors whose services he could only obtain by the opportunity afforded by the bright summer—in those palmy days the darkest and winniest season to the airy comedian or the thoroughly legitimate tragedian. Our opening bill consisted of "Cranford-Brig," "Lord Darnley," "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," and "Gilderoy, the Bonnie Boy," in all of which I played; besides contributing my share in the National Anthem, which was right royally and loudly sung by the entire strength of the company, before the rehearsal of "Cranford-Brig," one jolly manager

said, "Now, boys, I shall stand a real supper to-night; no jostleabout, no jostleabout, but a real sheep's head, and a little drop of real Scotch." A tumult of applause.

The manager was as good as his word, for at night there was a real head well equipped with turnips and carrots, and the "drop of real Scotch." The "neighbour's barn," an important character in the scene, came in and took her seat as usual beside the miller's chair. She was a pretty, sad-eyed, intelligent child of some nine years old. In the course of the meal, when Jock Lawson was freely passing the whiskey, she leaned over to him and said, "Please, will you give me a little?"

He looked surprised. She was so earnest in her request, that I whispered to her, "To-morrow, perhaps, if you want it very much, you shall have a dramlet."

To-morrow night came, and to my amazement, she produced from the pocket of her little plaid frock a bright piece of brass, and held it out to me. I said, "What's this?"

"A thimble, sir."

"But what am I to do with it?"

"You said that you would give me a dramlet of whiskey if I wanted it, and I do want it."

This was said so naturally, that the audience laughed and applauded. I looked over to the miller, and found him with the end of his knife and fork on the table, and his eyes wide open, gazing at us in astonishment. However, we were both experienced enough to pass off this unheeded effect as a part of the piece. I filled the thimble, and the child took it back carefully to her little "creepy" stool beside the miller. I watched her, and presently saw her turn that back to the audience and pour it into a little halfpenny tin snuff-box. She covered the box with a bit of paper, and screwed on the lid, thus making the box pretty watertight, and put it into her pocket.

When the curtain fell, our manager came forward, and patted the child's head. "Why, my little girl," said he, "you are quite a genius. Your gag is the best thing in the piece. We must have it in every night. But, my child, you mustn't drink the whiskey! No, no! that would never do."

"Oh, sir, indeed I won't; I give you my word I won't!" she said, quite earnestly, and ran to her dressing-room.

"Cranford-Brig" had an unprecedented run of six nights, and the little lady always got her thimbleful of whiskey, and her round of applause. And each time I notice that she corked up the former safely in the tin snuff-box. I was curious as to what she could possibly want with the spirit, and who she was, and where she came from. I asked her, but she seemed so unwilling to tell, and turned so red, that I did not press her; but I found out that it was the old story—no mother, and a drunken father.

Still, I was struck; what could she want with the whiskey—a child like her? It could not be for the drunken father. I was completely at fault. I took a fancy to the little thing, and wished to fathom her secret, for a secret I felt sure there was. After the performance, I saw my little body came out. Poor little child! there was no mother or brother to see her to her home. She hurried up the street, and turning into the poorest quarter of the town, entered the common stair of a tumble-down old house. I followed, feeling my way as best I could. She went up and up, till in the very top flat she entered a little room. A handful of fire glimmering in the grate revealed a sickly boy, some two years her junior, who crawled towards her from where he was lying before the fire.

"Cissy, I'm glad you're home," he said. "I thought you'd never come." She put her arm round him, and the poor little head-drover his shoulder and took him over to the fire again, trying to comfort him by his own.

"It is the path," he said, "very bad, to-night, Willie?"

"Yes," A sadder "yes" I never heard.

"Willie, I wish I could bear the pain for you."

"It's cruel of father to send me out in the wet; he knows how bad I am."

"Hush! hush! he is our father and we mustn't say such things!" This through her fast-falling tears. Then she said, "Let me try and make the pain better."

The boy took off his shirt.

The girl leaned over and put her arms round him, and kissed his shoulder; she then put her hand into her pocket, and took out the tin snuff-box, and held it up to the light, saying, "Oh, Willie, I wish we had more, so that it might cure the pain."

Having lighted a dip candle, she rubbed the child's rheumatic shoulder with the few drops of spirit, and then covered up the little tin body, and, sitting before the fire, took the boy's head on her knee, and began to sing him to sleep.

I took another look into the room, through the half-open door; my foot creaked; the frightened eyes met mine. I put my finger on my lips and crept away.

But, as I began to descend the stair, I met a drunken man ascending—slipping and stumbling as he came. He slipped and stumbled by me, and entered the room. I followed to the landing, unnoticed, and stood in the dark shadow of the half-open door.

A hoarse, guttural voice growled: "What are you doing there?—get up!"

"I can't, father; Willie's head is on my knee."

"Get up!"

She gently laid the boy's head on the floor, following it in her little shawl, and stood up.

"Father, Willie is very sick; you must try to get him cured!"

"Shut up!—If I hear another word, I'll make you and him to keep your selves quiet." And the brute flung himself on his bed, muttering to himself in his drunken semi-oblivion—"Cure him, indeed! Not if I know it. That's not the way to get the money; his cough is worth a lot alone. Cure him, indeed! Not likely!"

The girl bowed her head lower and lower.

I could not bear it. I entered the room. The brute was on the bed, and in his half-dozed state, he looked up at me, and in a half-frightened whisper said, "Oh, sir, oughtn't people to keep secrets, if they know them? I think they ought, if they are other people's." This with the dignity of a queen.

I could not gainsay her, so I said, as gravely as I could to the little woman, "The secret shall be kept, but you must ask me if you want anything."

She bent over, suddenly kissed my hand, and I went down the stair.

The next night she was shy in coming for the whiskey, and I took care that she had good measure.

The last night of our long run of six nights, she looked more happy than I had ever seen her. When she came for the whiskey she held out the thimble, and whispered to me with her poor, pale lips trembling, "You need only pretend to-night."

"Why?" I whispered.

"Because—she doesn't want it now. He's dead!"

"The Green Room."

HONGKONG RATES OF POSTAGE.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be; but such papers or packets may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the weight be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, receipts, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt, paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limits of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices are: 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed the dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Chili, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route, 10 cents each; Post Cards, 5 cents each; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents each; Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom. Letters, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books & Patterns, 2.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30; Newspapers, 2; Books & Patterns, 2.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accouton, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

A small extra-charge is made on delivery. 1. Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

2. Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents; Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria, will be delivered the same day, and taken out within 10 hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Customs Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if it is wished that effect be expressed by the sender; otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Hanks, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office uncancelled, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Chinese Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Shantung, otherwise before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Parcels.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Chinese Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Shantung, otherwise before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except in Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed, or they may be open in direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive Substances, Matches, Jigs, Dredging, Isa, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels with a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of drabable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers—To British Office, 4 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—To British Office, 4 lbs. with intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the letter duly observed all the conditions of registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General, Hongkong, immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dilatory or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handbells, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except as Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire, Hongkong, and issues orders in Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for forwarding them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamp, directed to the nearest paying office, or the Postmaster at the nearest paying office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor more than two orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £5, 18 cents; Up to £10, 25 cents; Up to £20, 35 cents; Up to £50, 45 cents; Up to £100, 55 cents.

Local and International Orders. Up to \$25 or £25, 25 cents; Up to \$50 or £50, 35 cents.

An informal meeting of the Trustees of St. John's Cathedral, held on the 30th inst., a division was made of the Cathedral funds, which had accumulated since Easter. The amount contributed was over \$700, but an interim grant of \$50 to the Naval Scripture Reader for services rendered, the expenditure of \$30 in new hassocks for the Chancel, and some minor expenses, had reduced it to \$523.40, which was thus divided:—

To the Bishop of Victoria for Missions, \$143.40
Cathedral funds, 125.00
Diocesan Home and Orphanage, 100.00
Diocesan Chaplaincy Fund, 100.00
Naval Scripture Reader, 50.00

\$523.40

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C. C. vs. THE NAVY.

This match, which was commenced yesterday, was continued this morning. Messrs Bridges and Hynes, who were "not out" yesterday continuing their innings, and the first named gentleman was not disposed of until he had knocked out within six of his century. The match was not equal enough to be a good one, as the "Navy" unfortunately made no better show at batting than they had done in the field. Some of the bowling of the Old team deserves mention. Mr. Jones having bowled 23 balls for eight runs and seven wickets, and Mr. Balf 25 balls for six runs and three wickets. Appended are the scores:—

H. K. CLUB.
W. P. Bridges, c. Moffatt, b. Mitchell, 34
H. H. Taylor, b. Gubbins, 75
H. de C. Forbes, c. Penny, b. Gubbins, 75
S. W. Lane, b. Mitchell, 5
W. Hynes, c. Lane, b. Penny, 54
J. S. Farson, c. Mitchell, b. Moffatt, 27
C. S. Balf, b. Gubbins, 4
J. P. Fall, R.A., c. Campbell, b. Penny, 4
H. F. Whyte, b. Campbell, 18
G. A. Caldwell, not out, 6
Byes, 14, leg byes 1, wide, 30, no balls 1, 46

Wickets fall.—1 for 13, 2 for 159, 3 for 163, 4 for 231, 5 for 245, 6 for 260, 7 for 285, 8 for 290, 9 for 313, 10 for 334.

NAVY.

Let Innings.
W. Lane, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
C. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
Mr. F. Newington, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
J. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
G. Neville, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
F. Newington, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
J. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
W. Lane, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 13
Byes 2, leg byes 2, 76

Wickets fall.—1 for 13, 2 for 7, 3 for 21, 4 for 24, 5 for 30, 6 for 40, 7 for 43, 8 for 45, 9 for 76, 10 for 76.

2nd Innings.

W. Lane, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
J. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
W. P. Bridges, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
C. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
J. Gubbing, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
F. Newington, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
G. Neville, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
Moffatt, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
J. Mitchell, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
Khalatone, c. Forbes, b. Hynes, 4
W. Warren, not out, 1
Byes, 1, 18

Wickets fall.—1 and 2 for 7, 3 and 4 for 17, 5 and 6 for 10, 7 for 16, 8 and 9 for 17, 10 for 18.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office, No. 14, Praya Central, this afternoon (31st), for the purpose of passing special resolutions to authorise the Directors to purchase the docks, goodwill, plant, property, and stock-in-trade of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company, Limited, and to determine in what manner payment for the same shall be made, pursuant to Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the said Company.

The Chairman of the Company, Hon. W. Keswick, presided, and there were also present the following shareholders:—Messrs MacIver, Reimers, André, and Manger, and H. C. Haswell (Directors), Hon. P. Ryrie, and Messrs H. Smith, Champeaux, A. E. Vaucher, C. S. Clatter, N. J. Ade, Mosely, Sassoon, C. P. Clatter, W. K. Hughes, Vernon-Vernon, MacCulloch, MacClymont, Innes, D. R. Crawford, H. N. Moody, J. de Costa, Tavares, and D. Gillies, Secretary. There were also a number of shareholders proxies tabled, and altogether there were represented 1,191 shares. The meeting was, however, delayed for some time until the number qualified to proceed to the business in hand, (1,000 shares) could be received, and several members had to be beaten up before that could be done.

The Secretary of the Company having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said that the notice set forth the object for which the directors had asked the attendance of the shareholders to-day. As they were well aware, the competition within recent years in the work of the Dock Company had been such as to reduce the earnings from this species of industry here in such a way as had been unsatisfactory to them as shareholders and a source of anxiety to the Directors as the managers of their affairs. Endeavours had been made to come to some understanding, and some proposals had been made in that direction, coming rather from the other side than from this Company. Some proposals had been taken the form of a working agreement; the object of this Company had been to acquire the property of the opposition, and there were indications that they could get the property. Some opportunities were lost of doing so, and that these were unavailing of a source of regret to the Directors. The opposition got stronger and a working agreement was proposed; but the feeling amongst the Directors was that, whereas that might relieve the position temporarily, it would not endure, and that there were

in the elements of dissension which might possibly lead them in as bad if not a worse position than that from which they had extricated themselves. They had not succeeded in arranging for the purchase of the property of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company at the terms which were set forth in the advertisement. This Company acquired the whole property of the opposition for \$400,000, in addition to which they would have to pay the steam-launches and material in stock-in-trade. The terms of payment were that \$200,000 should be paid on their taking possession and the balance at three months after that date, also at the same time the value of the launches and material taken over. In order to allow of their taking up these payments the Directors proposed now the addition to the capital of the Company of \$250,000 in 2000 shares of \$125 each; they should not be allowed to issue these shares at less than ten per cent premium, and the shares to be issued at such premium over and above that as the Directors might find expedient and practicable. The Directors were of opinion that it would be an advantage were the present shares subdivided, and had now in contemplation notifying the shareholders that they desired them to meet together, which they would do for that purpose in an extraordinary meeting, to consider the advisability of so subdividing the shares, making the capital \$1,250,000 in 10,000 shares of \$125 each. The balance of the purchase money of this property it was proposed to raise by mortgage, and he was happy to state that they could borrow the money. The period within which that loan should be repaid should be as short as possible; from six to eight years it ought all to be paid off. But that was a detail which had not yet been settled with the lenders of the money. If this proposal received the approval of the meeting he and the Board of Directors believed it would increase the dividends of the shareholders and add to the prosperity of the Company. The Chairman concluded by moving formally the following resolution:—

That this Company do purchase from the Cosmopolitan Dock Company Limited, the leasehold property, premises, buildings, dock, plant, engine, machinery and tool, together with the business and goodwill of the said Company, for the price or sum of \$400,000 Hongkong currency, and that this Company do purchase the steam launches, and stock-in-trade of the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company at such price or sum as shall be determined upon by two valuers, one to be appointed by Messrs Russell and Company for the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company and the other by the Directors of this Company, who shall in the event of any disagreement appoint an Umpire who shall determine the matter in dispute; and also that the Company do continue and carry on the said business at Tai Koi Tsui.

And that the said purchase money to be paid by this Company to the said Cosmopolitan Dock Company Limited for the said dock, premises, stock-in-trade, chattels and goodwill be repaid partly by the issue of two thousand new shares of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each at such rate as the Directors may agree upon, but at not less than ten per cent premium, to which the present shareholders of this Company shall have the preference, and partly by raising a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Mr. Ede wished to know whether he would be in order, before the motion was put, in asking a question: was this the proper time?

The Chairman: Certainly.

Mr. Ede's question was whether the proposed arrangement to which the Chairman had alluded was still open to the Company, or was it too late to do anything save what the Chairman proposed in his resolution.

The Chairman thought it was now too late to go back; but if the meeting did not approve of the resolution now before it the Directors would do their best to bring about the other arrangement to which he had alluded.

Mr. Ede had a strong feeling that the other arrangement was practicable but it was not open now to make another arrangement; it was now worth discussing the advisability of that course. If that course were still open he would like to ask whether an adjournment would put an end to this arrangement or whether the negotiations would be then regarded merely as suspended.

The Chairman said that in the event of the resolution not meeting with the approval of this meeting and of a motion for an adjournment being carried he believed the effect would be to jeopardise the arrangement with the other Company which he had placed before the meeting. How far it might affect the possible arrangement for a working agreement he could not say. For his own part he had considered, since the agreement had been made to purchase that the previous negotiations were at an end. How far the rejection of this proposition by the present meeting would reopen them he could not say.

Mr. Ede said that there was then no course open for the shareholders at this meeting, no option, but to refuse or sanction the purchase.

The Chairman agreed; he appended that that was the position.

Mr. H. Smith seconded the resolution which had been proposed by the Chairman.

Mr. Taylor was very sorry to put his views forward in opposition to those which had been recorded by the Directors, but he was of opinion that if the Company added itself with a debt like that which it was proposed to incur and which was to be paid off in six years it meant that the Company, if they were to pay any dividend, were to go in for excessive charges which was tantamount to inviting new opposition. The Company's field was not at the present time any better than at the time of the amalgamation with the old Union Dock Company and the appearance of the field then led to the establishment of the Sands Ship and the erection of the Cosmopolitan Dock. He had no sources of information save the reported, reading from which, referring to the year 1874, 1875, he suggested that

the probable earnings of the Company would be much the same as in these years, \$700,000, which would be a profit of 25 per cent. It was the difference then, and it might be now, of 18 per cent, between the rate at which they could borrow money and that of profit, which encouraged opposition. He suggested that to raise the money required to carry out the transaction with the opposition, of which the Chairman had informed them by the issue of new stock. He also referred to another point. They had all heard some talk of a suggestion or offer that had been made by the Chairman, at one of the meetings of the Board of Directors, that he was prepared to take over the management of the Company himself. He dared say that this was made with the best intentions, but naturally the shareholders asked themselves "what they were to make out of it. He thought they might make something out of it in this way. If the Chairman took up the proposed issue and gave them \$260,000 for it, no doubt in the course of a year or two he would make a good thing of it, and the shareholders might then consider the advisability of entrusting the firm with the management of the Company. Something of the kind must be done, because the duties of Secretary and Manager in such an institution as this promised to develop into would assuredly become more than enough for one man. Mr. Taylor concluded by moving that there be a creation of \$300,000 fresh stock to be issued at a fixed premium or by tender to the highest bidder.

This amendment Mr. MacCulloch seconded.

With reference to one point Mr. Taylor had mentioned, the Chairman desired to say that the Directors were not at all in favour of any very considerable advance of charges. A reasonable advance was most desirable because of late work had been done cheaper here than it was done anywhere else in the world. A reasonable, legitimate and fair increase there, might be and they would still be able to keep the charges lower than those for which the same work could be done in any part of the East; and he believed that they would be able to conduct a profitable business on that basis. They had a debt, but they had every reasonable prospect, he believed, of clearing off that and giving a very fair dividend to the shareholders. Such was his own opinion and it was the opinion of the other members of the Board. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the Directors were not in favour of any considerable increase of charges. They thought it would be detrimental to the interests of the Company to do so. (Hear, hear.)

The motion, as given above, having been seconded, reduced to writing and read.

Mr. Andre pointed out that the proposed issue of Directors had made required \$500,000.

Mr. Taylor: But that would be stock. That would be used up.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and amidst considerable amusement lost; no had was held up for it and the seconded vote against it.

Mr. Taylor asked whether the Directors had made any estimate of the amount of earnings that would be available for distribution as dividend.

The Chairman said he had made an estimate and they had no doubt all made estimates, but they had made no estimate which they were prepared to make public.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

There was no other business before the meeting.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. Tennyson.)
Friday, Dec. 31.

ALLIED ASSAULT ON A COASTABLE.
John Seoules, 23, private in H. M. 27th Regiment was fined two dollars for striking P. O. 608, an Indian Constable. The constable is appointed wanted to defend himself against the assault. He had a shirt on his hand, which the P. O. counselled to be taken off. The soldier naturally objected, as he was dressed in a shirt, and a struggle ensued, in which, the constable stated, he was first struck by the soldier.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Cho.)
Tang Aip, 34, was convicted of being in possession of two pawn-tickets relating to stolen property on the 29th inst.

A hawker named Lam Asai, identified the property which the constable had taken from him, a pair of shoes, and a purse, as belonging to him, and he had seen the defendant offering his tickets for sale in the Queen's Road. The defendant was ordered to find security in two sureties of \$25 each, to be of good behaviour for fourteen days.

PUBLIC GALLANTRY.

Lo Aip, 23, tailor, and nine others, appeared on a charge, remanded from the last night, of public gambling at house No. 18, Jervoy Street. All the defendants but the tenth, Lo Aip, a Chinaman, were arrested in the house by Inspector Landy on the 27th inst. The latter prisoner, who was in the house at the time, having jumped out of a window into the street and run away. He was caught by a constable who could not run, and was captured in the street and sent to Hospital where he has just left. Evidence went to prove that this man Lo Aip was the keeper of the gambling house, and he was fined \$50, default to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour. The first and second defendants were convicted of aiding and abetting in a misdemeanor, and were fined \$50 each, or two months imprisonment with hard labour, and the other defendants, for assisting a public gambling house, were fined \$50 each, with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour. A sum of \$10 to be paid to two informers in the case, out of the fines when paid.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour, the Puisne Judge, F. Snowden, Esq.)
Friday, Dec. 31.

THE P. & O. COMPANY v. BURNIE, \$200.
—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of \$200 which it was alleged defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff for towing a steam launch from this port to Singapore. Mr. Johnson, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Stephens, for the defendant. The case was called on and the evidence which was to be laid before the Court. This was in action, he said, for \$200 for towing a steam launch to Singapore by the P. & O. steamship, the "China" launch, which was built by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., of Glasgow. And what is the defence? Mr. Stephens said the defence was that Capt. Burnie was acting merely under the instructions of the agent here and that in his dealings with the plaintiff he was acting as the agent of the defendant. The plaintiff had communication with the agent here and knew all along that his client, Capt. Burnie, was merely acting as an agent. He might, as defendant's solicitor, have to refer to the plaintiff the case of the agent, but he was not to be taken as having done so. The plaintiff had communication with the agent here and knew all along that his client, Capt. Burnie, was merely acting as an agent. He might, as defendant's solicitor, have to refer to the plaintiff the case of the agent, but he was not to be taken as having done so.

The Judge said there would be no difficulty in that.

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said the launch was built by the bankrupt firm of Inglis & Co., or rather it was begun by them and finished by the official assignee after the adjudication. When it had been finished, Captain Burnie said Mr. Wooding on behalf of the P. & O. Company and came to the launch to tow it to Singapore. At first the proposed was to have her towed down by the "Adia" but for some reason or other she did not leave for Singapore by that opportunity. Then he made an arrangement with Mr. Wooding, and the launch was towed down to Singapore. The terms were that the Company should be paid \$400 if she arrived at Singapore safely and \$200 if she did not. He also said that he had been paid for this by the agent of the launch, Mr. Wooding, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not. The launch was lost, and the plaintiff now claimed from Capt. Burnie the smaller amount, \$200.

Mr. Johnson said that the agent of the launch, Mr. Wooding, had been paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not. The launch was lost, and the plaintiff now claimed from Capt. Burnie the smaller amount, \$200.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Johnson said I am an assistant in the P. & O. Company here, and have been here twenty years. I know Captain Burnie. I remember him coming to see me about the towing of a launch to Singapore. About March of this year he came to me and said he wanted the launch for the towing of a launch to Singapore. He said that he would be paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Johnson said I am an assistant in the P. & O. Company here, and have been here twenty years. I know Captain Burnie. I remember him coming to see me about the towing of a launch to Singapore. About March of this year he came to me and said he wanted the launch for the towing of a launch to Singapore. He said that he would be paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Johnson said I am an assistant in the P. & O. Company here, and have been here twenty years. I know Captain Burnie. I remember him coming to see me about the towing of a launch to Singapore. About March of this year he came to me and said he wanted the launch for the towing of a launch to Singapore. He said that he would be paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Johnson said I am an assistant in the P. & O. Company here, and have been here twenty years. I know Captain Burnie. I remember him coming to see me about the towing of a launch to Singapore. About March of this year he came to me and said he wanted the launch for the towing of a launch to Singapore. He said that he would be paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Johnson said I am an assistant in the P. & O. Company here, and have been here twenty years. I know Captain Burnie. I remember him coming to see me about the towing of a launch to Singapore. About March of this year he came to me and said he wanted the launch for the towing of a launch to Singapore. He said that he would be paid \$400 for the launch, and that he would be paid here on advice being received as to whether she arrived safely at Singapore or not.

Mr. Johnson then called the following witnesses:—

NOTES FROM SZE-CHUAN.

Chang Ching, Friday, Nov. 19.

I hear that Governor Ting has sent some one to buy arms at Shanghai or Hongkong, apparently determined not to encourage the establishment of foreign houses in the interior, as he might have obtained anything he wanted from usual passports and advance required in doing the same business with foreign houses at Shanghai. I have not heard a word of the Lolo and their doings of late, so I suppose they have retired to their mountain homes, loaded with the rich booty from the Chinese plains. A small consignment of watches from Messrs E. & W. Greenland, Hankow, under "transit-pass," to Messrs E. & W. Chung-ching, has been stopped by the Customs-house at Kwei-chow Fu. It is not yet known here whether it is owing to the neglect of the carriers to produce the "transit-pass," or the endeavours of the underlings at the Customs-house to obtain a squeeze, that the goods have been stopped.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

NOTES FROM SZE-CHUAN.

Chang Ching, Friday, Nov. 19.

I hear that Governor Ting has sent some one to buy arms at Shanghai or Hongkong, apparently determined not to encourage the establishment of foreign houses in the interior, as he might have obtained anything he wanted from usual passports and advance required in doing the same business with foreign houses at Shanghai. I have not heard a word of the Lolo and their doings of late, so I suppose they have retired to their mountain homes, loaded with the rich booty from the Chinese plains. A small consignment of watches from Messrs E. & W. Greenland, Hankow, under "transit-pass," to Messrs E. & W. Chung-ching, has been stopped by the Customs-house at Kwei-chow Fu. It is not yet known here whether it is owing to the neglect of the carriers to produce the "transit-pass," or the endeavours of the underlings at the Customs-house to obtain a squeeze, that the goods have been stopped.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city, and one per cent of grain is to be levied from everyone to fill them; then there is the 18,000 from every Haiden to be levied by the Magistrate, and a proclamation is to be issued for

the review is continued to-morrow, when the Victory is to see some target practice.

There are in this city, four Yun-nan houses, which together might furnish Governor Ting with a million of taels, but I believe they are little inclined to do so; they now refuse to grant drafts on Hankow or Shanghai, and I am told that they have sent a considerable amount of treasure to Hongkong for safe keeping. If the Colonial Officials know their duty to the Colony, they will doubtless make these moneyed strangers welcome there, as they are very industrious and respectable people seeking an asylum out of danger's way. Some of the Sen-Chuan risk folk may also endeavour to follow suit in this matter for the sake of preserving their treasure, if they cannot save their lands. Large granaries are to be opened in every city,